

Toxicity of Caronamide. Jan Brod and Zdeněk Vojtíšek  
(I. Intern. Klin., Prague). *Časopis Lékařů Českých* 84,  
413-16(1950).—The administration of 2 g. of Caronamide  
to 24 patients every 2-4 hrs. for 1.5-10 days caused nausea  
and vomiting in 25% of patients and a transient proteinuria  
and microscopic hematuria in 12.5%.  
A. Z.

C.F.

116

The excretion of chlorides in patients with heart failure. Zdeněk Fejfar, Jan Brod, and Bylenie Kotanová (Charles Univ., Praha, Czech.). *Quart. J. Med.* 19, 221-37(1950).  
 ---Chloride excretion was studied in 10 normal subjects and 25 cardiac patients, 19 of whom were in a state of heart failure. Tubular reabsorption of chloride was very high in both groups, accounting for 99-99.5% of the filtered fluid irrespective of glomerular filtration rate and giving the impression of a const. rate of reabsorption for every 100 cc. of glomerular filtrate. In 1 normal subject the flow of urine increased without any change in the chloride output, probably because of increased reabsorption of chlorides and probably induced by a previous water intake. In all cardiac patients but 1, the chloride output increased with diuresis. This increase was out of proportion to the simultaneous increase in glomerular filtration and of tubular chloride load which was usually low. Marked differences in chloride excretion were observed with the same tubular chloride load, which followed the urine flow. The very low output of chlorides, and possibly of Na, in cardiac patients with failure is the result of a diminished tubular chloride and Na load, and an almost complete reabsorption of these electrolytes made possible by a low urine flow. The increase in chloride excretion in cardiac patients during nocturia is produced by a diminished distal tubular chloride reabsorption, owing to a shorter contact of the chloride with reabsorbing tubular cells.  
 John T. Myers

FEJFAR, Z.; BROD, J.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
Significance of neurohumoral factors in circulatory changes in  
cardiac insufficiency. Sborn. lek. Praha 53 nos.5-6:99-127  
Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the First Clinic for Internal Diseases of Charles  
University (Head — Prof. Milos Netousek, M.D.), Prague.

BROD, J.; FEJFAR, Z.; FEJAROVA, M. H.; KOTANOVE, E.

Effect of neurohumoral factors on the renal function and  
circulatory changes in cardiac insufficiency. Sborn. lek.  
Praha 53 nos.5-6:128-153 Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the First Clinic for Internal Diseases of Charles  
University (Head -- Prof. Milos Netousek, M.D.), Prague.

EROD, J.; FEJFAR, Z.

Mechanism of transient increase of the cardiac output in adrenergic blockade with dibenamine. Sborn. lek. Praha 53 nos.5-6:154-169 Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the First Clinic for Internal Diseases of Charles University (Head -- Prof. Milos Netousek, M.D.), Prague.

MD Estimation of sodium by flame photometry. M. H. Fejfarová, Z. Fejfar, and J. Brod (I. Interni klin., Prague). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 90: 68-72 (1951).—The av. plasma Na concn. found in 13 healthy subjects was  $134.8 \pm 7.3$  meq. No discrepancies between the values found in diid. plasmas and deproteinized plasmas were observed. Quant. recoveries of Na, added to urine, ranged from 91.9 to 97.4%. Neither urea nor glucose in concns. higher (6%) than those usually found in urine interfered with the estn. of Na.

Anthony. Zenisek

(2)

BROD, JAN

Brod, Jan Fysiologie ledvin, Jan Brod. Fysiologie cest mocovych, Otakar Fouda.  
(Vyd. 2.) Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1952, IV p. (Uce bni texty vysokych  
skol) (Physiology of the kidneys, Jan Brod, Physiology of Urinary Ducts, Otkar, Fouda.  
Diagrs.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C. Vol. 3 No. 1 Jan. '54 Uncl.

BROD, J.

Regulation of renal activity [with summary in German]. Chekh. fiziol.  
1 no.4:274-300 '52. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Institut bolezney krovoobrashcheniya, Praga. (Kidneys)



BROD, J.

Clinical determination of urinary proteins. Prakt. lek., Praha  
32 no. 14:309-312 20 July 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Institute of Blood Circulation Disorders in Prague-Krc.

FEJFAR, Zdenek; BROD, Jan

Role of neural factors in formation of circulatory disorders in cardiac insufficiency. Cas.lak.cesk. 91 no.36:1033-1037 5 Sept 52.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze (reditel prof. MUDr Klement Weber).

(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, physiology,

nervous system, role in circ. disord. in cardiac insuff.)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,

heart insuff., role of circ. compl.)

BROD, Jan; FEJFAR, Zdenek; FEJFAROVA, M.H.

Mechanism of action of mercurial diuretics. Cas.lek.cesk. 91  
no.39: 1110-1113 26 Sept 52.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze 0 (reditel prof.  
MUDr Klem. Webster).  
(DIURETICS, MERCURIAL, effects,  
mechanism of action)

BROD, J.

Regulation of renal function. Acta med. hung. 4 no.3-4:369-396 1953.  
(CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Prague-Krc. 2. Physiology of the kidney in general, influence of cerebral cortex and higher nervous activity in particular.

BR6D - 0

**Mechanism of the change of the renal threshold for glucose during the course of diabetes mellitus.** I. Brod, M. Chytil, F. Chytil, E. Kojanová, M. Válek, and J. Hlaváček (Karl's Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Časopis Lékařů Českých* 92, 481-91(1953).—The mechanism of glucose (I) excretion was studied in 15 persons, 14-57 yrs. old, who had suffered from diabetes mellitus from 1 to 24 years; 10 showed complications such as proteinuria and hypertension. Glutathione was detd. according to Binet-Weller (C.A. 29, 6913'). The results are presented in numerous tables which can be summarized as follows: the min. threshold for I was increased in 12 subjects, the av. threshold was above normal in 4, and in the upper normal range in 5 subjects. The threshold changed even if the individual had suffered from diabetes for a short time only, and had no relation to nephrosclerosis or intercapillary glomerulosclerosis, if present. Thus, the increase of the threshold presumably is due to an increased tubular reabsorption of I. I cannot be reabsorbed by activation of new nephrons, as shown on studies of nondiabetic individuals with kidney diseases. As the plasma I and the I reabsorption change suddenly, there can be no passive back-diffusion of I from concd. tubular urine into the blood. The absorbing zone for I spreads to the whole proximal tubule; there is no correlation between I reabsorption and the activity of the adrenal cortex. The speed of change suggests a reflex mechanism.

Werner Jacobson

BROD, J.

Scientific work in Hungary. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.22:613-616;contd.  
29 May 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Blood Circulation Disorders, Prague-Krc.

BROD, J.

Scientific work in Hungary. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.23:647-649; concl.  
5 June 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Of the Institute of Blood Circulation Disorders, Prague-Krc.

BROD, J.

Theoretical principle of clearance of endogenous creatinine. Cas.  
lek. cesk. 92 no.49-50:1373-1374 4 Dec 1953. (CLML 25:5)



BROD J., FEJFAROVA M. H. and FEJFAR Z.

1. klin. chor. vnitřn. Karlovy Univ., Praha. \*O mechanismu účinku rtuťových diuretik. The mechanism of action of mercurial diuretics SBOHM. LEX. 1953, 55/3 (61-91) Tables 1 Illus. 12

Investigations were carried out in 12 subjects, 7 of whom received mercurophyl-line ('novurit') consisting of 75% of a mercury compound plus 25% of theophylline-ethylenediamine, by the i.v. route, while the other 5 received mercuramide ('neptal'), a pure Hg compound, by the i.m. route. Increase in urine flow was not preceded by haemodilution, nor by any increase in right auricular pressure, as would happen if the diuretic effect were due to a primary shift of fluid from the extravascular to the intravascular compartment. On the contrary, increase in urine flow was always accompanied by haemoconcentration which was thought to be a consequence of primary renal action of the mercurial diuretic and of a loss of fluid from blood into urine. ~~The increase in urine flow occurred irrespective of fluid from blood into urine.~~ The increase in urine flow occurred irrespective of any changes in renal plasma flow, renal fraction or glomerular filtration and the filtration pressure in the glomerular capillaries (filtration fraction) remained unaffected. Increase in urine flow was due to a diminished tubular reabsorption of salt and water. Decrease of tubular reabsorption of salt was always slightly higher than the decrease in tubular reabsorption of water; this suggests that the increased excretion of water is an osmotic effect of the increased excretion of electrolytes. In 2 subjects more than 13% of filtered electrolyte was excreted in the urine. Mercury interferes with proximal tubular reabsorption and the final diuretic effect depends on how the distal tubule is able to deal with the increased water and salt load.

Fejfar - Prague

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section II Vol. 7 No. 11

BROD, J.;FEJFAROVA, H.;CHYTIL, M.

"Hemodynamic and Functional Changes in the Kidneys in Osmotic Diuresis." p. 153,  
(CESKOSLOVENSKA FYSIOLOGIE, Vol. 3, No. 2, May 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4  
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

HRAD, J.; FEJFAROVA, M.; CHYTIL, M.

Hemodynamic and renal changes in osmotic diuresis. Chekh. fiziol.  
3 no.2:161-181 1954.

1. Institut bolezney krovoobrashcheniya Praga-Krch, 2, terapevti-  
cheskaya klinika universiteta im. Karla IV, Praga.

(DIURESIS,

kidney hemodynamic & funct. changes in osmotic diuresis)

(KIDNEYS, physiology,

funct. & hemodynamic changes in osmotic diuresis)

ZAJIC, F.; FEJFAR, Z.; FRANC, L.; BROD, J.

Impedance plethysmography. Chekh. fiziol. 3 no.3:355-361 1954.  
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY,  
impedance plethysmography)

**The mechanism of glucose excretion in renal diabetes.**  
 Jan Brod, Miro Chytil, Evzenie Kotanová, and Marie  
 Váňková. *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 93, 18-23 (1954).—Four  
 subjects were studied. With the exception of glycosuria  
 their urine contained no abnormal ingredients and their  
 rates of glomerular filtration and renal blood flow were  
 normal. Two showed diminished min. glucose threshold  
 without parallel reduction of the mean glucose threshold;  
 the other 2 had depressed thresholds. Max. tubular re-  
 absorption of glucose was normal in 1, just below the lower  
 limit of normal in another, and subnormal in 2. Tubular  
 secretion of *p*-aminobiphenyl acid was diminished in all 4.  
 In 1, urine contained all the filtered glucose (by the Somogyi  
 and anthrone method) at normal plasma levels. Hence, all  
 the renal tubules were impotent. When the plasma glu-  
 cose level rose to high levels, the tubular cells suddenly re-  
 gained their lost reabsorption ability for glucose. The pres-  
 ence of impotent nephrons should, therefore, be suspected in  
 all renal diabetes with permanent glycosuria, even at the  
 lowest observed plasma levels. On the other hand, in those  
 subjects where glycosuria is encountered only when plasma  
 glucose starts to rise, a disturbed balance between a normal  
 glomerular glucose load and a diminished tubular ability to  
 reabsorb glucose is present. This unbalance can occur  
 only in individual nephrons or it can be generalized.

OTTO R. LOHSTEIN

FENCLO, Vladimir, MUDr; BROD, Jan, Dr; FEJFAR, Zdenek, MUDr

Effect of adrenergic block with dibenamine on blood pressure and on skin temperature in hypertension. Cas.lek.cesk. 93 no.27:729-737 JI '54.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc (reditel: prof. Dr Kl. Weber)

(HYPERTENSION, therapy,

\*dibenamine, eff. on blood pressure & skin temperature)

(SYMPATHOLYTICS' therapeutic use,

\*dibenamine in hypertension, eff. on blood pressure & skin temperature)

(BODY TEMPERATURE,

\*eff. of dibenamine on skin temperature in ther. of hypertension)

BROD, Jan, Doc. MUDr

Scientific life in German People's Republic. Cas. lek. cesk.  
93, no. 34: 935-939 27 Aug 54.

1. Ustav pro choroby oběho krevního, Praha-Krc, reditel prof.  
Dr Kl. Weber.

(SCIENCE,  
in Germany)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol. 9/9 Surgery Sept 55

*BROD, J.*

144. BROD J. and ANTONÍN V. Úst. pro choroběhu krevního, Praha-Krč. \*Zhodnocení výsledků chirurgické léčby chronické glomerulonefritidy. Evaluation of the results of surgical therapy of chronic glomerulonephritis ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1954, 93/40-41 (1082-1094) Graphs 4 Tables 2

capsulation of the kidney, combined with simultaneous periarterial sympathectomy of the renal artery is reported. This operation is performed on both kidneys at an interval of 10-30 days. The sympathectomy is accompanied by alcohol nervation of the hilus. Good results were obtained in 66% of cases. Only patients with a glomerular filtration rate of about 25 cm. /min. were not improved.

Vlček - Prague

BROD, Jan, Doc. Dr.; ANTONIN, Vaclav, primar, Dr.  
Z Ustavu pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc (reditel prof.  
Dr. Kl. Weber) a z Ustavu pro klinickou a experimentalni chirurgii  
(reditel doc. Dr. B. Spacek)



BROD, Jan, Doc., MUDr.; PAVKOVA, Libuse, RNDr.; FENCL, Vladimir, MUDr.;  
~~HEJL, Zdenek, MUDr.~~

Mechanism of therapeutic effect of fasting on the course of  
acute glomerulonephritis. Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.5:370-377  
May 55.

1. Z Ustavu pro choroby obehu krevniho Praha-Krc, reditel  
prof. Dr. Kl. Weber.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, therapy  
fasting.)

(FASTING, ther. use  
glomerulonephritis.)

BROD, Jan, Doc., Dr.; BENESOVA, Dagmar, Doc., Dr.

Comparison of kidney function and morphological picture in  
glomerulonephritis. Vnitř. lek., Brno 1 no.6:401-420 June 55.

1. Z Ústavu pro choroby oběhu krve v Praze-Krci, ředitel  
prof. Dr. Kl. Weber a prosekturní Thomayerovy nem, v Praze-  
Krci, primář Doc. Dr. Dagmar Benesova.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, physiology  
kidney funct. relation to morphol. picture.)

(KIDNEY FUNCTION TEST, in various diseases  
glomerulonephritis, relation to morphol. picture.)

BROD, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.10/9 Internal Medicine Sept56

5727. BROD J. and BENEŠOVÁ D. Úst. pro chor. oběh. krevního v Praze-Krč. Prosekt. Thomayerovy nem. v Praze-Krč. Srovnání funkce ledvin a morfoloického obrazu při glomerulonefritidě. Comparison of renal function and histological picture in glomerulonephritis VNITŘ. LÉK. 1955, 1/7 (507-517) Tables 6

In 29 patients with glomerulonephritis in various evolutionary stages, biopsies from the renal cortex were taken in the course of a therapeutic denervation and decapsulation. The following conclusions were arrived at from a comparative study of histology and renal function in these patients: With an average daily endogenous creatinine clearance (E. Cr. Cl.) above 100 ml./min. we may be fairly certain of a normal glomerular filtering surface. If the average values are between 30 and 100 ml./min. the degree of anatomical obstruction is usually greater than suggested by the results of the clearance studies, especially if the clearance is below 50 ml./min. (difference between daily maximum and minimum). With E. Cr. Cl. below 30 ml./min. the obstructive lesion is diffuse and affects the majority of glomeruli. The activity of the lesions can be evaluated only if the degree of proteinuria, the number of erythrocytes, leucocytes and casts in the urine and the ESR are considered simultaneously. A highly active lesion may be suspected if 3 of the 5 signs are highly positive, and is almost certain if 4 are highly positive. The degree of tubular lesion can be fairly well assessed from a simultaneous consideration of the degree of decrease in concentrating power and from the number of granular casts in the urine. These changes are usually associated with tubular atrophy and steatosis while there is no correlation between the so-called hyaline droplet formation and changes in the concentrating ability or the degree of cylindruria. If these points are taken into consideration a good agreement between the clinical and histological conclusions may be obtained in over 90% of the patients.

Fejfar - Prague (VI, 5)

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.

~~SECRET~~  
The phylogenesis of the regulatory mechanism of the internal environment. Chekh. fiziol. 4 no.4:451-461 1955.

1. Institute for cardiovascular diseases, Praha.

(BODY FLUIDS,

phylogenesis of regulatory mechanisms of internal environment.)

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.

Phylogenesis of regulation mechanisms of the internal environment. Cesk. fysiол. 4 no.4:490-500 22 Oct 55.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.

(BODY FLUIDS, metabolism,

phylogenesis of regulation mechanisms of internal environment, review)

PRAT, V. MUDr; ~~BROD, J.~~ Doc. MUDr; ANTONIN, V. MUDr. Prim.; PACES, V. MUDr.  
Doc.; NEUWIRT, K. MUDr prof.

Urinary calculi. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.5:107-111 5 Mar 55.

1. Usatv pro choroby obehu krevního v Praze - Krci  
(CALCULI  
urinary)  
(URINARY TRACT, calculi)

*BROD, J.*

BROD, J.; FENCL, V1.

Therapy of hypertension with drugs made of Rauwolfia serpentina.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.10:240-244 4 Mar 55.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze-Krci, reditel prof.  
MUDr Kl. Weber.

(RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA, ther. use  
hypertension)

(HYPERTENSION, therapy  
Rauwolfia serpentina)

BROD, Jan

Syndrome of malignant hypertension in pyelonephritis.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.23:614-618 3 June 55.

1. Se statistickou spolupraci Jiriny Kratochvilove. Z Ustavu  
pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800,  
reditel prof. Dr. Kl. Weber.

(HYPERTENSION, complications  
malignant hypertension with pyelonephritis.)  
(PYELONEPHRITIS, complications  
hypertension, malignant.)



BROD, JAN

ANTONIN, Vaclav; BROD, Jan; FENCL, Vladimir

Treatment of necronephrosis due to corrosive sublimate. Rozhl.  
chir. 35 no.8:503-507 Aug 56.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze (prednosta prof.  
MUDr. Klement Weber) a Ustav pro klinickou a experimentalni  
chirurgi v Praze (predn. doc. MUDr. Bohumil Spacek).

(MERCURY, pois.

renal tubular necrosis caused by corrosive mercuric  
chloride pois., ther. (Cz))

(KIDNEY DISEASES, etiol. & pathogen.

tubular necrosis caused by corrosive mercuric chloride  
pois., ther. (Cz))

BROD, Jan, Doc., MUDr.

Pathophysiology of acute renal insufficiency and its  
pathogenesis. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.31:840-847 10 Aug 56.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, red. prof.  
MUDr. Kl. Weber.

(KIDNEY DISEASES,  
insuff., acute, pathogen. (Cz))

*BROD, J.* RECERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/6 Surgery June 57

3216, BROD J. Charles Univ. and Inst. for Cardiovasc. Res., Prague-Krč.

\*Chronic pyelonephritis LANCET 1956, 270/6930 (973-981)  
Graphs 19 illus. 2

The process is defined as an interstitial inflammation of the renal parenchyma resulting in renal fibrosis, both processes which lead to the compression and destruction of the glomeruli and the tubules. It affects both kidneys in a different way and is also unlike in different parts of one and the same kidney. Stress is laid on the high incidence of the process as one of the commonest causes of uraemia (36.2%). Its percentage in necropsies was found to be 6.3. It is admitted that pyelonephritis is not always due to a urinary infection and that in one-third of the cases the process is a primary lesion of the parenchyma due to a remote focus. Great importance is attached to the obstructive factor and to lithiasis in the urinary forms. In cases of retention there need not always exist a mechanical obstacle, the dynamic factor being more important, as proved by serial urographs. A study was made of 132 cases whose diagnosis was confirmed by urethroscopy or biopsy, and the clinical and laboratory data were compared with those obtained in glomerulonephritis, in patients with renal hypertension and in those affected by other extrarenal processes. The diagnosis was based on the past history (44.6% had had a urinary infection), the present symptoms and laboratory data being little informative. Germs were found in the urine in 81%. The Addis count revealed leuco-

3216

CONT.

cytes in the greater part of the urinary deposit (76% of the patients), whereas in glomerulonephritis or nephrosclerosis this happened in only 14% of the cases. The amount of protein and blood in the urine was small. On studying glomerular filtration and tubular function, great variations were found, the process being focal. Attention is drawn to the difference between glomerular reduction and concentrating power, which gives more severe polyurias than in glomerulonephritis. This fact is considered important for the clinical diagnosis. In contrast with other renal insufficiencies, the plasma-phosphate level increased and the plasma-calcium level decreased. The alkaline reserve decreased also. Ureteric catheterization revealed functional differences and atonies as well as the delays in urine evacuation. Hypertension was present in 69.7% of the cases, against 15% in the controls. In patients with a family background of hypertension, the prevalence was 84.85%, against 30% in the controls. Treatment should be based on the correction of all urinary disturbances, local and focal antiseptic treatment, general treatment, slight salt restriction, dietetic principles of Addis, nephrectomy or denervation in unilateral processes.

Serrallach.- Barcelona

BROD, Jan

Ledvinove zanety. (Kidney Inflammations. 1st ed.) Prague, Ustr. ustav zdravot.  
osvety, 1957. 24 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Ceske knihy, No. 33. 24 Sept 57. p. 718.

BROD, J.

Report on the 2d European Cardiological Congress in Stockholm, September 1956. p.290.  
(Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol. 6, No. 2, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

BROD, J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol. 2/7 Cardio July 58

2179. *Diurnal variations of systemic and renal haemodynamics in normal subjects and in hypertensive disease (paper presented at the Second European Congress of Cardiology, Stockholm, Sept. 10-14, 1956)* BROD J. and FENCL V. Inst. for Cardiovasc. Res., Prague-Krč, Czechosl. *Cardiologia (Basel)* 1957, 31/5 (494—499) Graphs 2

Detailed studies of general and renal haemodynamics were carried out in 17 diurnal cycles in 9 normal subjects, and in 35 diurnal cycles in 18 hypertensives. In normal subjects, the mean blood pressure was remarkably steady in the course of 24 hr., thanks to vasoconstriction in the kidneys and in some extrarenal areas (presumably muscle) during the nocturnal drop of the cardiac output. In hypertensives there was a nocturnal decrease of mean blood pressure due to a concomitant drop of cardiac output, with relaxation of the vessels in the kidneys and presumably some other extensive areas in which vasoconstriction prevails during the day. This means that the increased cardiac output, contrary to that of normal subjects, is accommodated in a narrowed vascular bed. (XVIII, 6\*)

Brod, J.

|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                            |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| COUNTRY    | : CZECHOSLOVAKIA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | V                                                          |
| CATEGORY   | : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cardiovascular Agents                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                            |
| ABS. JOUR. | : RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23196                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                            |
| AUTHOR     | : Brod, J.; Hojl, Z.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                            |
| INST.      | : <u>                    </u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                            |
| TITLE      | : Hemodynamic Changes under the Hypotensive Effect of Extracts of Rauwolfia serpentina                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                            |
| ORIG. PUB. | : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1957, 96, No 36, 1129-1134                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                            |
| ABSTRACT   | : The minute volume (MV) and peripheral resistance (PR) during treatment with preparations of Rauwolfia serpentina, and their combination with hydrazinophthalazines, were determined in 16 patients with hypertension. No regular changes of MV were noted. PR decreased in 15 patients.* even in cases when MV increased. The hypotensive action of the preparations of Rauwolfia is due to their effect upon nervous regulation of the vasomotors. |                                                            |
| Card:      | 1/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | *The decrease of blood pressure was noted in all patients, |



*Brod, Jan*

BROD, Jan

Disorders of water and salt metabolism in urological operations  
and their treatment. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no. 45:1413-1420 8 Nov 57.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze, prednosta prof.  
Dr Kl. Weber, J. B., Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800.

(SODIUM CHLORIDES, metab.

disord. in urol. surg., ther.

(BODY FLUID BALANCE

same)

BROD., J.; FENC, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, H.

Haemodynamic changes underlying pressor reactions in man. Rev. Czech.  
M. 4 no.3:170-179 1958.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague Director: Prof. K.  
Weber.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology  
hemodynamic changes underlying pressor reactions)

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.

Hemodynamic basis of pressor reactions in man. Cesk. fysiolog. 7 no.5:  
434-435 Sept 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevního, Praha.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiolog.)

hemodynamic basis of pressor reactions (Czech)

BROD, J.; FENGL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.

A new method of complex hemodynamic investigation in man. Cesk. fysiол.  
7 no.5:435-436 Sept 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION,  
complex hemodynamic exam. (Cz))

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.; MADIAPOUSEK, J.

Changes of muscle and skin blood supply in the forearm during emotional stress. Cesk. fysiolo. 7 no.5:437-438 Sept 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,

hemodynamic changes in forearm in emotional stress (Cs))

(EMOTIONS, effects,

on hemodynamics of forearm (Cz))

BROD, Jan (Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800)

Pathophysiology and treatment of dehydration, with special reference to acute renal failure. Polskie arch.med. wewn. 28 no.4:461-487 1958.

1. Z Instytutu Chorob Układu Krążenia w Pradze. Tłumaczył: prof. dr med. Marian Tulczyński, Warszawa, ul. Lekarska 11.

(DEHYDRATION,  
pathophysiol. & ther. & relation to acute renal failure  
(Pol))

(ACUTE RENAL FAILURE,  
relation to pathophysiol. & ther. of dehydration (Pol))

BRON, Jan; FENCL, Vladimir

Mechanism of general & renal hemodynamic diurnal changes. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 97 no.2:33-44 Jan 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, prednosta prof. Dr Kl.  
Weber. J. B., Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800.

(KIDNEYS, blood supply  
circ., mechanism of diurnal hemodynamic changes (Cz))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, physiol.  
diurnal hemodynamic changes, mechanism (Cz))

BROD, Jan (Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800.)

Present state of scientific works on blood circulation and kidneys  
in Great Britain. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.27-28:874-880 4 July 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, prednosta prof. Dr.  
K. Weber.

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,  
research in Gt. Brit. (Cz))

(KIDNEYS,  
same)



BROD, J.; FENCÍ, V.

Mechanism of general & renal hemodynamic diurnal changes. II. Behavior of hypertensive subjects. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.33:1025-1039 15 Aug 58.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevního, Praha-Krc, přednosta prof. dr Kl. Weber.

(HYPERTENSION, physiol.

hemodynamics, general & renal, diurnal changes (Cz))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, in various dis.

hypertension, general & renal diurnal changes (Cz))

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.

Changes in rest hemodynamics in hypertension with special reference  
to its pathogenesis. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.5:394-395 S '59

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.  
(HYPERTENSION, etiol.)

FENEL, V.;HEJL, Z.;JIRKA, J.;BROD, J.

Regional vascular reactions in progressive muscular effort in  
normal human subjects. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.5:400-401 S '59

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu, krevniho, Praha.  
(EXERTION eff.)  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol.)

HEJL, Z.;BROD, J.

Contribution to the mechanism of vasodilatation in the forearm muscles  
in emotional states. Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.5:406-407 S '59

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevního, Praha.  
(EMOTIONS eff.)  
(VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol.)

JIRKA, J.; FENCIL, V.; HEJL, Z.; BROD, J.

Hyperemia of the skin of the forearm during muscle effort in normal human subjects. Cesk. fysiolog. 8 no.5:413-414 S '59

1. Ustav pro choroby ubehu krevniho, Praha.  
(EXERTION eff.)  
(MUSCLES blood supply)  
(VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiolog.)

SIMKK, Jiri; BROD, Jan

Successful ACTH therapy of temporal arteritis. Cesk. neur. 22 no.2:  
129-132 Mar 59.

1. Z neurologického oddeleni Thomayerovy nemocnice v Praze-Krci  
a z Ustavu pro choroby obehu kervniho v Praze-Krei.

(ARTERITIS, ther.

temporal, ACTH ther. (Cz))

(ACTH, ther. use,

temporal arteritis (Cz))

BROD, Jan (Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800)

Clinical picture, differential diagnosis & therapy of chronic pyelonephritis. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.15:449-461 10 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, reditel prof. dr. Kl. Weber.

(PYELONEPHRITIS

clin. manifest., differ. diag. & ther. (Cz))

BROD, J.; FENC, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.

Changes in blood pressure during progressive muscular effort in normal human subjects. Cas.lek.cesk. 98 no.49/50:1521-1525 4 D '59.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho Praha-Krc, reditel prof. MUDr. Kl. Weber.

(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol.)

(EXERTION eff.)



BROD, J.

Professor Dr. Sc., MUDr Klement Weber on his seventieth birthday.  
Cas.lek.cek. no.13:382-383 '60.  
(BIOGRAPHIES)

BROD, J.; FENC, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.; BARTONICEK, M.; KOTANOVA, E.;  
s technicu spolupraci CHRPOVE, V.; KRAUSOVE, E.; VAHICKOVE, M.

Average arterial pressure and the magnitude of pressure amplitude  
and pulse rate. Cas.lek.cesk. no.13:389-394 '60.  
(BLOOD PRESSURE)  
(PULSE)

BROD, J.; HORNYCH, A.

Effect of improved picture of the erythrocytes on renal function  
in chronic insufficiency. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.43/44:1643-1647  
24 0'60.

1. Ustav pro choroby oběhu krevního, Praha.  
(KIDNEY DISEASES blood)

BROD, Jan

Pathophysiology of changes of electrolyte balance. Cas.lek.cesk.  
99 no.26:798-809 24 Je '60.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, prednosta prof.  
dr. Kl.Weber.

(WATER ELECTROLYTE BALANCE)

BROD, Jan

Certain considerations on the current status of the research in the  
field of nephrology and circulation in U.S.A. Cas.lek.cesk 99 no.29:  
Lek.veda zahr:188-192 19 Ag '60.

(KIDNEYS)  
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)



BROD, Jan, doc. MUDr., Dr. Sc.

On the problem of hypertension. Cesk. zdravot. 9 no.1:18-23 '61.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevního v Praze.  
(HYPERTENSION)

← BROD, Jan, doc., dr.

Symposium on the pathogenesis of hypertension in Prague. Cas.lek.cesk  
100 no.8:250-255 24 F '61.

(HYPERTENSION etiol)



BROD, Jan, dr.

On chronic pyelonephritis. Orv. hetil. 102 no.26:1201-1209 25 Je '61.

1. Fragai Keringeskatato Intezet.

(PYELONEPHRITIS)

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.

The pathogenesis of essential hypertension. Rev. czech. M. 8 no.2:  
82-100 '62.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague; Director: Academician  
K. Weber.

(HYPERTENSION etiology)

"PRAT, V.; BROD, J.; BENESOVA, D.; DEJDAR, R.; FENCL, V.; HORAK, O.;  
CERVINKA, F.; KRATOCHVILLOVA, J.; PAVKOVA, L.

Research on chronic pyelonephritis during the first ten years of the  
Institute for Cardiovascular Research. Rev. czech. M. 8 no.2:  
113-123 '62.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague; Director: Academician  
K. Weber, Department of Morbid Anatomy and Microbiology, Faculty of  
Paediatrics, Charles University, Prague; Head: Doc. Dr. D. Benesova,  
Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Prague; Director:  
Prof. Dr. B. Spacek.

(PYELONEPHRITIS statistics)

BROD, Jan

Sequelae of urinary tract infection in children and pyelonephritis in adults. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.7/8:674-684 Ag '62.

1. Ustav pro choroby obeho krevniho, Praha - Krc, prozatimni prednosta  
doc. J. Brod, DrSc.

|                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (URINARY TRACT INFECTION) | (PYELONEPHRITIS)     |
| (KIDNEY DISEASES)         | (UREMIA)             |
| (RICKETS RENAL)           | (HYPERTENSION RENAL) |

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.; PRAT, V.; statisticka spoluprace  
LARTONICEK, M.

Results of long-term treatment of chronic glomerulonephritis with  
corticoids. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.45:1332-1338 9 N '62.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze, reditel doc. dr. J. Brod,  
DrSc.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS) (CORTICOTROPIN) (CORTISONE)  
(PREDNISONE)

BROD, Jan, doc. dr., DrSc.

Diagnosis in modern medicine. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.46:1376-1378 '62.  
(DIAGNOSIS)

BROD, J.; FENCL, V.; HEJL, Z.; JIRKA, J.; PRAT, V.

Results of long-term treatment of chronic glomerulonephritis with corticoids. Acta med. acad. sci. hung. 19 no.2:117-125 '63.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research (Director: Prof. J. Brod)  
Prague, Czechoslovakia.

|             |                      |                         |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (CORTISONE) | (GLOMERULONEPHRITIS) | (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS) |
|             | (PREDNISONE)         | (CORTICOTROPIN)         |

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. BROD, Chief (reditel) Docent, DrSc, Institute for Cardiovascular Disease Research (Ústav pro chorobu oběh krevního), Prague

"Advances of English Nephrology and Cardiology During the Past Five Years."

Prague, Časopis Lékařů Časopis, Vol 102, No 7, 15 Feb 63; pp 31-36 of separately paginated "Medical Science Abroad" (Lékařská Věda v zahraničí.)

Abstract: Author updates his 1957 review after new visit to London, Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol, Manchester, Edinburgh and Belfast; naming heads and principal investigators or teachers in institutions, mainly academic, and their chief research interests and projects. A very wide field of physiological, pathological, surgical and pharmacological research is reviewed rapidly.

1/1



BROD, J., prof. dr., DrSc.; HEJL, Z.; ULRYCH, M.; JIRKA, J.

Hemodynamics of the vascular bed of muscles in cardiac insufficiency.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.11:281-286 19 Mr'65.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze (reditel: prof. dr.  
J. Brod, DrSc.).

BROD, J.

In memoriam of Dr. A.C. Corcoran. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.37:  
1028 17 S '65.

BROD, J.; HORNYCH, A.; VAVREJN, B.; PRAT, V.; KOSTKOVA, B.; DEJDAR, R.;  
OPPELT, A.; CHARVAT, P.

Isotope renography in the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis.  
Rev. Czech. med. 11 no.4:213-231 '65.

1. Institute of Cardiovascular Research, Prague (Director:  
Prof. J. Brod. M.D., D.Sc.).

BROD, J.; HORNYCH, A.; VAVREJN, B.; PRAT, V.; KOTKOVA, E.; DEJDAR, R.;  
OPPELT, A.; CHARVAT, P.

Isotope renography in the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis.  
Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.52:1409-1420 24 D '65.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho v Praze (reditel prof.  
dr. J. Brod, DrSc.) a Vyzkumny ustav pro vyuziti radioizotopu  
v lekarstvi (vedouci MUDr. B. Vavrejn, CSc.).

ZOSIN, G., prof.; MANESCU, N., dr.; Brod, M., dr.

The action of hydrochlorothiazide in the treatment of the nephrotic syndrome. Med. intern., Bucur 13 no.4:541-547 Ap '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala, Timisoara.  
(NEPHROTIC SYNDROME therapy) (CHLOROTHIAZIDE related cpds.)

BROD, O. I.

"Theoretical Principles of Classification of accumulations of Petroleum and of Gas," paper presented at the Lomonosov Lectures in 1956, Vest. Mosk. U. Physico Math and Natural Sciences, Series, 1956, 4, No. 6, pp 147-160, Geology Faculty

Translation U-3054,363

BRONIA, ANDRZEJ

Kinetics of catalytic polymerization of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam  
 Bronia, Andrzej and Andrzej Bronia (Dept. Phys. Chem.,  
 Lodz, Poland). Zeszyty Nauk Polnich. Lids, No. 4,  
Wydawnictwo No. 1, 49-69(1964).—Thermal analysis was  
 selected to investigate the kinetics and mechanics of cataly-  
 tic polymerization of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam. NaOH was used as  
 catalyst. The latter was added at the moment when  
 caprolactam was reaching its boiling temp. Establishment  
 of the reasons for poor reproducibility of the polymerization  
 reaction was attempted. Conclusions: (1) Thermal analy-  
 sis is a suitable method of studying catalytic polymerization  
 of caprolactam. (2) The reaction occurs in two stages,  
 polymerization of the monomer, followed by depolymeriza-  
 tion or other hindrance of polymerization. (3) During  
 the 1st stage the rate of reaction can be increased by aug-  
 menting the catalyst (NaOH) content; a max. is attained at  
 0.18% concn. of NaOH. Beyond this concn. the reaction  
 slows down and eventually stops completely at NaOH =  
 0.5%. (4)  $\epsilon$ -Aminocaproic acid inhibits the reaction of  
 polymerization; 0.9% of this acid will stop the reaction  
 completely. Varying amts. of this acid present in capro-  
 lactam are the main cause of poor reproducibility of the  
 polymerization reaction. (5) The rate of heating of capro-  
 lactam has an important bearing on the course and efficiency  
 of the reaction of polymerization. Adam J. Pikor

2

M. A. YOUTZ

2 copies

PM

BRODA, ANDRZEJ

Distr: 4E3a(w) 2 cys/4E3b/4E3d

Free energy of the polydisperse polymer in the system  
polymer-liquid. Andrzej Broda and Maria B. Chodkowska  
(Inst. Synthetic Fibers, Lodz, Poland). *J. Polymer Sci.*  
26, 401-3 (1957).—The Flory-Huggins equation for the free  
energy of mixing of a polydisperse polymer and a solvent  
indicates that the free energy of the polydisperse polymer in  
the system decreases when the polydispersion increases.  
H. Newcombe

4  
BW(BW)  
JAJ(NB)  
JAJ  
4



BRODA B.

MARCZENSKI S., BRODA B.

O działaniu acetylcholine, fizostygminy i histaminy na  
ustroj zwierzezy w obnizonym cisnieniu atmosferycznym.  
/Effects of acetylcholine, physostigmine and histamine on  
the nervous system in animals in low atmospheric pressures/  
Lek. wojak., Warszawa Vol. 25 Dec 49 p. 66-78.

1. NAI

CIML Vol. 19, No. 2 Aug. 1950

POLAND

BRODA, B., of the Pharmaceutical Botany Department , School of Medicine  
(Zakladu Botaniki Farmaceutycznej AK), Lodz.

"Determination of  $\alpha$ -Amylase in Pharmaceutical Preparations by the Colorimetric Method"

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 23, No 2, February 67, pp 119-123

Abstract: The article reports an adaptation of the Street method to the colorimetric determination of the activity of  $\alpha$ -amylase, particularly that of vegetable origin, using amylose as the substrate.  $\alpha$ -amylase can be determined in the presence of  $\beta$ -amylase after inactivating the latter, and its content in drugs can be calculated by comparison with a standard enzyme using a regression equation.  
Contains 3 Tables, 2 Figures and 7 references (2 Polish, 2 Western and 3 German-language).

1/1

- 45 -

POLAND/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88234

Author : Broda, Boleslaw; Rzeszowski, Kazimierz

Inst : -

Title : Anti-Erysipelatous Effects of *Scrophularia nodosa* L. and of Caffeic Acid

Orig Pub : Acta polon. pharm., 1957, 15, No 5, 383-384

Abstract : In folk medicine, *S. nodosa* is used in treating swine erysipelas. In the roots and subterranean rootstocks of this plant, tannic-coffeic acid, as well as cinnamic, malic, and tartaric acids were found. In order to evaluate the plant's medicinal properties, experiments were set up with some ten scores of pigeons infected by the causative agent of erysipelas. Partly intramuscularly and partly by mouth, the infected birds were given a concentrated decoction of the *S. nodosa* plant's fresh roots in doses which were not toxic for them. Medicinal effects were clearly seen. Extractions

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88254

prepared from dried roots did not possess medicinal properties, however. Caffeic acid which was isolated from aqueous extracts of fresh roots by means of ethyl ether was also characterized by good therapeutic activity. The same results were obtained with caffeic acid isolated from Pol. melissae. -- M.I. Gruzman

Cord : 2/2

BRODA, H.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Applications - Food Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37997

Author : Broda, H., Mandowska, M.

Inst : -

Title : A Comparative Evaluation of Polish Food Essences.

Orig Pub : Przem. Spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 7, 305-339

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Hoechst).

Country : Poland H-17  
 Category :  
 Abs. Jour. : 46893  
 Author : Bitner, J.; Broda, H.  
 Institut. :  
 Title : Biological Titer of Industrial Raw Materials

Orig. Pub. : Farmac. polska, 1957, 13, No 11, 293-295

Abstract : On the basis of biological tests it was ascertained that biological titer of Polish raw material of Folium Digitalis purp. (L) of 1952-1957 harvests amounted on the average to 6-8 pigeon units and did not meet requirements of Polish Pharmacopoeia III (10 units). It is proposed to lower the pharmacopoeia titer to 5 units. -- Ya. Shteynberg.

Card:

*BRODA, I. O.*

AID P - 2729

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 26/27

Author : Fedorov, S. F.

Title : Letter to the editor

Periodical : Neft. khoz. v. 33, #6, 95, Je 1955

Abstract : The author answers I. O. Broda and V. A. Sokolov who critically reviewed his brochure "Essays on the history of petroleum geology" in which he claimed that Russian scientists have created a new branch of science, the geology of petroleum, in which the greatest contribution was made by I. M. Gubkin.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

BRODA, J.

"Successful Course in Gliding", P. 341, (KRIDLA VLASTI, Vol. 4,  
No. 15, July 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.



BRODA, Karol, inz.

Technological progress in the production of nuts. Mechanik 35  
no.7:387-388 J1 '62.

1. Bielska Fabryka Wyrobów Śrubowych, Bielsko.

BRODA, R.

Our experiences with the Ba-1 boring equipment at the Czechoslovak Army pit. p. 347.

UHLE. (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia,  
Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

BRODA, Z.

Comparative evaluation of three methods of determination of streptomycin resistance. Gruzlica 21 no.4:281-289 Apr 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Laboratory (Head--Z.Broda, M.D.) of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Director--W. Fregowski, M. D.), Bystra Slaska.

PREGOWSKI, Wladyslaw; BRODA, Zbigniew; WRYCZ, Leszek; MALINOWSKI, Jozef

Treatment of 102 cases of tuberculosis with isonicotinic acid  
hydrazide. Gruzlica 22 no.4:273-281 Ap '54.

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgrusliczego w Bystrej  
Slaskiej. Dyrektor: dr med. Wl. Pregowski.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, therapy,

\*isoniazid)

(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, therapeutic use,

\*isoniazid in pulm. tuberc.)

BRODA, Z.

POLAND / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

U-7

• Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8184

Author : Pregowski, M., Broda, Z.

Inst :

Title : Intratracheal Infusion of the Hydrazide of Isonicotinic  
Acid in the Treatment of Cavitary Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub : Gruzlica, 1955, 23, No 1, 41-50

Abstract : Twenty-three patients with recent circumscribed cavities  
that were not amenable to surgical treatment, were given 100-  
200 mg of Polish manufactured isoniazid q.d. and as a 10%  
solution every other day via the intratracheal route.  
Seventeen patients had significant improvement, the status  
of 7 patients remained unchanged and 1 patient became worse.  
The same treatment in combination with other methods was

Card : 1/2 Z Sanatorium w Bystrej Slaskiej. Dyrektor: dr med. W. Pregowski  
Bystra Slaska, Sanatorium Przeciwgruzlicze.

POLAND / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Agents.

U-7

, Abs Jour : Ref. Zh.-Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8184

Abstract : resorted to in 27 patients with disseminated and for the most part, old disease changes. 17 out of 50 patients had improvement, tomographically - substantiated disappearance of cavities occurred in 3 patients, disappearance of cavities, which had not been substantiated by tomography, took place in 14 subjects, and a diminution in the size of cavities by 50% occurred in 17 patients. There was no significant change in the state of 15 patients. Two out of eight patients had relapses within 6-12 months; these were eliminated by repeated intratracheal infusions. It is thought that the effectiveness of infusions depended upon their effect on the tuberculous changes in bronchi. The best results were achieved when cavities were located in the upper segments of the lower lobe. This method was simple and had no complications or side effects.

Card : 2/2

*BRODA*  
HORNUNG, Stanislaw; AMALOWICZ, Franciszek; BRODA, Zbigniew; NĘCIUK-SZCZERBINSKI,  
Zbigniew; PARYSKI, Edwin; POLONCZYK, Mieczysław; RAPP, Tadeusz

Results of team research on the effects of bromsalicylhydroxamic acid,  
T 40, on drug resistance in tuberculosis. Gruzlica 25 no.9:702-708  
Sept 57.

1. Z Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie, Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej A. M. w  
Krakowie Sanatoriów w Bulowicach, w Gornie, w Wysokiej Iace, im.  
Chalubinskiego w Zakopanem.

(TUBERCULOSIS, ther.

salicylohydroxamic acid, eff. on isoniazid & PAS resist.  
patients (Pol))

(SALICYLIC ACID, related cpds.

salicylohydroxamic acid ther. of tuberc., eff. on isoniazid  
& PAS resist. patients (Pol))

*Broda Z.*  
PREGOWSKI, Wladislaw; GOFRON, Wladislaw; BRODA, Zbigniew

Clinical results of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with combination isoniazid & T40; frequency of appearance of isoniazid resistant Tubercle bacilli. Gruzlica 25 no.9:709-714 Sept 57.

1. Z Panstwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Bystrej Slaskiej.  
Dyrektor: W. Pregowski.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

salicylohydroxamic acid combined with isoniazid, eff. on  
isoniazid resist. M. tuberc. (Pol))

(SALICYLIC ACID, related cpds.

salicylohydroxamic acid combined with isoniazid in ther.  
of pulm. tuberc., eff. on isoniazid resist. M. tuberc. (Pol))



BRODACKI, Jozef

Elastic stresses in a thick-walled pipe at short-lasting inner pressure. Inst mech precyz 12 no. 1:20-34 '64.

L 39923-66 EWP(k)/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/WW

ACC NR: AT6018300 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: PO/2540/65/013/001/0001/0010

AUTHOR: Brodacki, Josef -- Brodatski, Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Elastic stresses in a thick-walled spherical container at short-term internal pressure

SOURCE: Warsaw, Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej. Prace, v. 13,  
no. 1(47), 1965, 1-10

TOPIC TAGS: elastic stress, ~~deformation~~, differential equation,  
~~spherical container~~ SPHERIC SHELL STRUCTURE, PRESSURE, INTERNAL  
STRESS, ELASTIC DEFORMATION

ABSTRACT: Analytical formulas have been determined for elastic stresses and deformations in a thick-walled spherical container under a pulsed internal pressure. On the basis of the dynamic equation of internal equilibrium in the container wall and Hooke's law, the differential equation of the radial displacement  $U(r,t)$ , considered fundamental, was derived. With the given load of the container, appropriate initial

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.252.3:621.64:531.787

L 39923-66

ACC NR: AT6018300

and boundary conditions were assumed. The entire procedure for solving the equation is given. The analytical formulas have been obtained for stresses and deformations by carrying out operations on the function  $U(r,t)$  according to the relationships determined between this function and deformations and stresses. A specific form of the arbitrary function  $v(r,t)$ , which appears in the formulas, has been proposed. The functions  $\varphi(r)$ ,  $\psi(r)$ , and  $f(r,t)$ , which are necessary for calculating the coefficients, have been determined. The conditions for determining the proper values of parameter  $\omega_n$  are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 49 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]  
[NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ SOV REF: 002/

*ns*  
Card 2/2

BRODACEI M.

"Two Cases of Salmonellosis in Meat Calves", P. 499, WETERYNARYJNA, Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1952, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EMAL), LC, Vol. 4 No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.